THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 5 Cents.
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Mail Subscription, (per year.)..... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Boots and Shoes
At greatly reduced prices. Opera House Shoe Store.

All of Jayne's Medicines
Sold wholesale and retail, at Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

Fine Gold Rings
At from $1 50 to $10 00, at J. Linnenbrink's, Rochester, Pa.

The Student's Lamp.
Very desirable. Call and examine at Richard E. Breed's, No. 100 Wood street.

Flour Dealers and Consumers
Are informed that Quicksilva & Co., office 113 Liberty street, opposite Union Depot, have opened a house in Pittsburgh for the sale of Western Flour and Grain. They are daily receiving all grades of Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa Flour, and their arrangements are such as to enable them to furnish wholesale dealers with car load lots at Chicago market prices, freight and brokerage only added.

Chas. W. Solen's
Pure Medicinal Cod Liver Oil, prescribed and recommended by eminent medicinal practitioners of Philadelphia, and enjoying the patronage of the Faculty throughout the country—by whom it is constantly and successfully prescribed, with remarkable and almost immediate beneficial results, for the cure of scrofulous and lung diseases, Rheumatism, &c. Solen & Sweeny, Manufacturers and sole Proprietors, No. 143 S. Front street Philadelphia. Sold by Druggists in this city and elsewhere.

To Be Had at Miner's.
Rare and elegant Holiday Gifts at Henry Miner's, No. 74 Fifth street.
Choice and superbly bound English and American Standard Works, at Henry Miner's, No. 74 Fifth street.
Beautiful Engravings and Chromo Lithographs, at Henry Miner's, No. 74 Fifth street.
Extensive assortment of new and richly designed Photograph Albums, at Henry Miner's, 35 74 Fifth street.
All the latest novels at Henry Miner's. No. 74 Fifth street.
Splendid Holiday Gifts for Juveniles and Misses, at Henry Miner's, No. 74 Fifth street.
The Riverside, new London Magazine, conducted by Miss Braddon, at Henry Miner's, No. 74 Fifth st.
Chas. Dickens' New Christmas story, at Henry Miner's, No. 74 Fifth street.
All the new Almanacs and Diaries for 1867, at Henry Miner's, No. 74 Fifth street.

Parlors Wanted.
A physician is desirous of obtaining the use of a well furnished front and back parlors, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily. Address M. D. Postoffice Box 616.

Pittsburgh Female College.
Winter Term opens December 6. Apply immediately.

James Onslow.
Notary Public and Claim Agent, will spend the winter at Harrisburg and Washington City. Although a modest young man, James pushes business through, and those having anything to attend to either of these cities can find him at the Hotels or by "hailing out." He knows the ropes. Leaves on the 25th December. Can be found in the Commercial Counting Room.

Musical Perle.
Lovers of fine and rare wines, will rejoice to hear that this most delicious of all wines has been imported in our midst, and that it can be obtained here in all its purity. Musical Perle is made of the choicest of the Muscat grapes on leaf, and Pedro. This wine possesses in an exquisite degree the fruitiness, that it reproduces the exact sensation of eating the grape itself, and is so generous by its nature, that it will not deteriorate, no matter how long carried. Those gentlemen who have tried Musical Perle, pronounce it the wine par excellence. It is especially adapted for Ladies, and decidedly superior to Champagne. For sale by all leading Druggists. H. E. Sellers & Co., Agents, M.W.F

Cod Liver Oil.
The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. For sale by all druggists. nov14 sm—M-W-F

The Daily Commercial

THE colored people of Canada observed Monday last as a holiday, because it was the anniversary of the execution of John Brown, whose name is everywhere "marching on."

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE OIL TRADE.—The Erie *Dispatch* is energetically and very laudably laboring to induce the capitalists of that city to immediately finish the Union and Titusville Railroad, and to form a company for the direct exportation of oil to Europe. It says: "The Cross-cut Railroad from Corry to Brocton will most assuredly pass the Passenger and freight traffic from the oil regions to Erie, and will be the means of making Buffalo the principal place of port, instead of Erie, unless our citizens exert themselves and make a counter movement."

A metropolitan correspondent of a Boston journal refers to Booth's pantomime as highly popular among the New York ladies. The women of New York have a most sentimental regard for Edwin Booth, and have, after the usual manner, identified him into a sort of ideal creation. They believed him an actual Hamlet, and seem to think him ever dying of a spiritual woe too deep for utterance and too subtle for appreciation by the vulgar world. He is the daily recipient of numerous floral mementoes, and is assured by the sympathies of several hundred fair women he never saw or heard of, of his knowledge. One of the secrets of the abstract adoration which women bestow on this actor in his part of ideal hero, is to believe them to be loved to-morrow that he had a general fondness for the sex, more than half of them would be cured of their romantic attachment.

City Governme. t of Philadelphia.

The estimates for the city government of Philadelphia, for 1867, are $4,101,351, of which sum interest accounts for $1,500,000; leaving $2,601,351 for general purposes. A tax levy of 4 per cent. has been agreed on by Councils, exclusive of 25 cents on every taxable inhabitant, on the returned valuation of $199,000,000, though the real valuation of the city is believed to be $300,000,000, which would call for about 2 per cent. The $4 on $100 is distributed as follows: For poor, 17 cents; public schools, 88 cents; lighting city streets, 24 cents; payment of interest on funded debt and for sinking fund, $1 59; highways, 20 cents; water, 21 cents; police, 37 cents; city property, 6 cents; fire, 7 cents; prisons, 7 cents; City Commissioners, 11 cents; street cleaning, 7 cents; remaining expenses, 27 cents.

Executive Patronage—The New Bill.

We learn from Washington that the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, to whom was referred Mr. Williams's bill, have already published, have prepared a bill which will be presented to both houses of Congress on Monday next, section first of which provides that all persons holding civil office, with the exception of the heads of the D partments, appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall remain in office until their successors in like manner are appointed and qualified. Section second provides that when any officer appointed as above, excepting Judges of the United States Courts and the Cabinet Officers, shall, between the sessions of the Senate, be found guilty of any misconduct in office, or become disqualified in any way to perform his duties, in such case, and no other, the President may suspend such officer and name some one to perform for him the official duties until the next meeting of the Senate. The President is required, within twenty days after the meeting of the Senate, to report such suspension, with the evidence and reasons upon which it was made, and the name of the substitute. If the Senate shall concur in the suspension, they shall so notify the President, who shall remove such officer and appoint another, subject to the action of the Senate. If the Senate refuse to concur, the original incumbent shall resume his office and the substitute cease to act. Section third provides that the President shall have power to fill all vacancies happening during the recess of the Senate by reason of resignation, expiration of term of office or death by granting commissions to expire at the end of the next session. If no nomination, confirmed by consent of the Senate, shall be made during such next session of the Senate, such officer shall remain in office, without emoluments, until the same shall be filled by appointment thereto, and during such time the duties of the office shall be performed by such other lawful officer as may exercise the duties in case of a vacancy in such office. The duration of no office is to be extended by this law.

Enlarging Forest County.

The bill enlarging the boundary of Forest county, passed by the last legislature, has been signed by the Governor since the election. The Commissioners named in the bill, J. A. Leach, of Mercer county; Jacob Zeigler, of Butler, and C. Fuhrman, of Venango county, have held several meetings in reference to locating the line which is to cut off a portion of the territory of Venango county. The original bill contemplated taking what is known as the "Tionesta region" from Venango county and attaching it to Forest. This embraced the townships of Kingsley, Harmony, Hickory, Tionesta, and Tionesta borough. The citizens of Harmony township are opposed to the measure. Under a supplement to the bill, the citizens petitioners propose to take a slice of Allegheny Township, which is also opposed by the citizens. The constitutionality of the bill will probably be tested before the Supreme Court. Tionesta will most likely be selected as the county seat of the reorganized county.

GETTYSBURG—The art critic of the New York *Tribune* has examined the series of pictures of principal battle fields during the rebellion, painted by the gifted artist Geo. L. Frankenstein, and which are soon to be published in chromo-lithography, "The paintings that illustrate the battle of Gettysburg were the most interesting to us of the whole series, but many more important pictures for the others become equally vast importance. For the others become interesting in turn as the fortunes of the battle, and the range that is covered by the whole series is so wide that hardly a memorable scene or act is left undescribed. Indeed, the pictures are excellent, and though nothing was sacrificed to pictorial effect, yet the truthfulness of cases they are presented to look at merely as studies of American scenery."

OIL REFINERY BLOWN UP.—The oil refinery of CHUE, PRYCE & CO., Cleveland, blew up on Thursday. Loss $5,000 to $12,000. One man was killed.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1866. NO. 79.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Committees Blocking Out Work

The New Orleans Investigation.

Mr. Raymond's Right to Admission Into Caucus.

Proposed Investigation of Mormon Outrages.

The Test Oath Not Declared Unconstitutional

Naval Asylums to be Established.

Proposed Increase of National Bank Currency.

The Increase of the Tariff

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 8, 1866.

The White House.

The President to-day gave interviews to a large number of Senators and members on business matters. Political differences, of course did not obstruct the business relations of the members of the Legislative and the Executive Departments of the Governments.

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The Government does not expect Surratt here before the middle of January, and in the meantime will do nothing towards a trial, as represented.

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There is no donut but a combination is forming here to urge an increase of the National Bank note circulation, and an increase of the tariff—as high an increase as one hundred millions of dollars of currency.

Punishment of Rebels.

The Congregational Minister to-day preached a sermon, demanding the immediate punishment of leading rebels.

WASHINGTON, December 9, 1866.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

The Southern Senators and Representatives now in this city, held a meeting for consultation last evening. Among those present were Gov. Stanley, of Mississippi, Governor Parsons and Mr. Foster, of Alabama, and Senators Burnet and Roberts, and Representative Throckmorton, of Texas. Considering the few Southern members present in Washington, no definite course of action was agreed on. Should Congress require it, a general meeting of all Southern Representatives may be called early in January. Senator John Sherman, Senator Wade Hampton, Senator Burnes and Roberts have an interview to-morrow by appointment with Governor Fowling, to consider Indian relations in the Southwest, with a view to restoring the ancient rights of those who participated in the rebellion, unfavouring the general good of the freedmen of that section.

The Spanish Minister.

Senor Gabriel Tassacolo, the Spanish Minister who has been absent two weeks on a visit to New York, will return to-day.

THE AMENDMENT IN ALABAMA.

It is ascertained from ex-Provisional Governor Parsons, of Alabama, who is in the city, that the report that Governor Patton, of Alabama, recommended the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment to the Alabama Legislature, is an error. The fact was, Governor Patton, under the advice of Governor Parsons and other citizens of Alabama, called the attention of the Legislature to the Amendment, and urged action upon it in view of recent important events, but without recommending its passage. Governor Patton is represented by his friends here as not having personally favored the adoption of the Amendment at any time.

THE NEWS BOYS' HOME.

The ladies who inaugurated and have conducted the News Boys' Home in this city, have now in contemplation a widening of the field of operations by making the home a receptacle of all friendless children who may stand in need of such protection. A fair and festival is to be held in City Hall next Wednesday evening to aid this decision.

THE AMNESTY LAW.

The desire for the repeal of the thirteenth section of the amnesty act seems abating, in view of the fact that nineteen-twentieths of the property effected by it has already been restored to the citizens owning it, which restoration can not now be disturbed. The repeal would affect only a few prominent rebels now absent from the country, and who will not likely return to be confiscated. It will be contended by several senators that the tendency will be to disturb confidence, and cause the industry and capital of Northern creditors of Southern merchants.

NEW YORK BANK CASES.

The argument relative to bank cases in New York will be heard on the 17th. The question to be considered is as to whether stock in National as well as State banks, holding United States securities, is subject to taxation. The case has already gone through several phases, and involves probably the largest amount of money ever before argued before the Supreme Court. The counsel engaged for the corporation of New York are Messrs. Cornell, Emott, Clarkson, Hutchens and Judge Parker, of Albany; for the banks, William E. Vanta, Benjamin Williams, John E. Borrill, Frank H. Wiley and others. Eleven cases are involved in the decision, and the amount of money at issue is large. The city and tax payers are interested to the amount of $9,000,000.

APPOINTMENTS.

Major N. W. Brown, present Assistant Paymaster General, and Daniel McClure, of Indiana, have been appointed under the new army bill Assistant Paymaster Generals. John P. McGrath, of Missouri, and Wm. H. Johnson, of Ohio, have been appointed Paymasters in the regular army. A number of vacancies in Paymaster's and Quartermaster's Departments are yet to be filled. Several of the Majors of Paymasters and the Colonels and Lieutenants Colonels in the Quartermaster's Department have been appointed.

GOV. HOLDEN.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, arrived here last evening, and is stopping at the Exbitt House.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Accidents—Mexican Affairs—Activity Among the Fenians.

CINCINNATI, December 9.—A portion of the wall of a new building on Fifth street, near Vine, was blown down yesterday morning, injuring three persons fatally.

The boiler of the portable saw mill, seven miles below Covington, Kentucky, exploded yesterday, killing three men and wounding several others.

The *Commercial*'s New Orleans special dispatch says reliable intelligence from Monterey announces the complete overthrow of the Liberal army under Trevino, by the imperial forces under Mejia.

The *Enquirer* this morning reports unusual activity among the Fenians of this city, in the way of drilling, organizing, &c. Several boxes of new uniforms arrived yesterday for distribution to troops in the vicinity.

The bridge at Zanesville is being repaired. Trains are running as usual.

The steamship Britannia from Glasgow, is thirty-four days out and fears are entertained that she has been lost. She had on board a large number of passengers.

MEXICO.

Protest Against American Intervention.

Gen. Sedgwick's Arrest Ordered.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8.—Both the Ortega and Juarez parties in Mexico condemn General Sedgwick's occupation of Matamoras. Several office is belonging to the United States were in vested in Matamoras on the 24, and one, belonging to the Utah colored lubilarity, was broken to death by a mine of Corbino's men.

Fifteen men belonging to the raiders so much spoken of last month, were tried by the District Court at Brownsville, and sentenced to seven years' confinement in the penitentiary.

Means and his army are expected to attack Matamoras about New Years Day.

The news from the Rio Grande is thought to indicate implacable hostility to American intervention in the affairs of Mexico, and last any effort of the kind would cause a more united opposition than is now made against French intervention or Red Empire.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—It is stated that the recent notice of our determination to receive Mexico regarded as nullifying the compact with France, and is so viewed by Napoleon.

GALVESTON, December 7.—The Rio Grande *Courier* of December 28, says: At 12 o'clock last night, Cenda's surrendered Matamoras to Gen. Sedgwick. He had previously received a communication that he might surrender himself, hoist the city to the United States authorities. He proceeded to comply with the demands.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—No official information has been received by the Government in reference to the occupation of Matamoras by Sedgwick. The last official information received from Mexico was of a date before the capture of Sheridan, announcing his intention to proceed to Brown with or to relieve Sedgwick from confinement. It is expected that Sedgwick is holding possession of Matamoras, Orders were issued from Headquarters here to that effect some days ago, which, although has been done is regarded to have been overtaken, who at late accounts was at Brownsville.

NEW YORK, December 9.—The steamer Matagorda, from Matamoras, brings advices from the city of Mexico to the 22d, and Vera Cruz to the 28th ult. Maximilian was still at Orizaba. It is stated that Juarez had appointed Generals Santos Barnies and Roberts have an interview to-morrow by appointment by the Executive Departments of the Governments.

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STEAMSHIP DISASTER.

Three Persons Killed—Twenty Injured.

NORFOLK, VA., December 8.—It is our painful duty to record a distressing accident, which occurred last night about 11 o'clock, on board the steamer Kenzo, plying between this city and Baltimore, Capt. Arnold, of Norfolk, commanding. Just outside Hog Island Light, the boilers of the steamer blew up, causing a terrible explosion, which threw from eighteen to twenty of the passengers overboard, many of them we learned that they will probably die. The following is as nearly as possible a correct list of the killed and wounded: Killed—Mr. Gardner, of Norfolk; C. W. Noyes, Edenton, N. C.; serious-ly; Mr. Carlton, Newport, Virginia; Major Carter, Jr., Accomac, Virginia; Wm. Williams, colored; Charles Reed, colored engineer, painfully; Jas. Dunn, Newark, N. J., dangerously; Mr. Sparrow, Long Island, dangerously; Capt. Hyer, Newark, N. J., dangerously; Mr. Hogan, Newark, N. J., dangerously; Mr. Freeman, Norfolk; Mr. S. Roney, one of the engineers of the vessel, badly—by-steam of his having one of his legs terribly scalded, and is injured internally in consequence of inhaling hot steam. Otherwise the disaster might have been far more appalling. The entire forward part of the boat, below the upper works on the starboard side, to Western planks, and break away before the explosion, and from this cause the sufferers by the officers of the boat. The accident is attributed, it is said, to defective construction of the steam chest, which was put up with steps instead of socket bolts, and the culpable neglect of the engineers, who had been warned of the defect.

NEW YORK, December 9.—By the explosion of the steamer Kenzo, reported yesterday, the following persons were killed: Chief engineer Heller, (real name Caspar Wilson); W. Hall, Jr., Bremen, and John Rowan, badly scalded. The following passengers were injured: Captain Cowing, Geo. Rickel, Edward Sooter, I. Laughlin, Ninety-Sixth Infantry, Jas Davis, Stephen Davis, Norfolk; Wm. Thomas, Virginia. Other passengers have been taken to the Naval Hospital.

ALABAMA.

Rejection of the Amendment a Finality.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., December 8.—The Governor, upon the adjournment of the Legislature, issued a proclamation to the people, in which he spoke of their rejection of the Constitutional Amendment as a finality, and said the people would ratify their action.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Mr. Joseph Hawley, of Baltimore, has brought suit against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for $25,000 damages, for alleged appropriation of several hundred tons of coal, belonging to him, at various times, which is stored over the road, for which the company decline to make adequate compensation.

A clerk in the office of the Third Auditor, it has been discovered, has been guilty of forgeries to the amount of $2,000 to $3,000.

Over fifty six thousand acres of land were disposed of at Brownsville, Nebraska, and the frontier, Missouri, land offices, during the month of November.

The Treasury on Saturday held gold to amount of $90,72,000, of which $22,000,000 are held on gold certificates. During the week New National Banks authorized during the week, and none have ceased to exist. Currency has been loaned to banks for the week to the amount of $500,000; total amount loaned to date, $55,000,000. Fractional currency redeemed and cancelled, $284,000; received from the printers, $388,197; shipped to National Banks, $200,000; sent to Assistant Treasurer at New York, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, $100,000, the disbursements of the Treasury on account of the Departments for the week are as follows: War, $3,000,000; Navy, $377,000; Interior, $2,000; Chas. $1,000.

The receipts from internal revenue on Saturday were $263,000. Two hundred and ten patents will be issued from the Patent Office for the week.

About Shreveport, Louisiana, on Red River, where the cotton was not released by worms and doing well, the late heavy rains have caused the river to overflow, drowning and ruining much cotton.

A woman named Lieberman attempted to kill her two children at Cairo on Saturday with an axe. The bodies were terribly mangled. She was arraigned before the Supreme Court. The counsel engaged for the corporation of New York are Messrs. Cornell, Emott, Clarkson, Hutchens and Judge Parker, of Albany; for the banks, William E. Vanta, Benjamin Williams, John E. Borrill, Frank H. Wiley and others. Eleven cases are involved in the decision, and the amount of money at issue is large. The city and tax payers are interested to the amount of $9,000,000.

Parties at Mobile estimate the cotton crop for the present year at 1,500,000 bales.

John Mitchell has formed an editorial connection with the Richmond *Dispatch*.

The second steamer of the San Francisco, Japan and China Mail Line, the Celestial Empire, was launched on the 1st.

General Sickles has issued an order prohibiting corporeal punishment by the Courts of North Carolina.

Warehouse Receipts not Negotiable

A case involving $20,000 was recently tried at Chicago, in which it was decided, contrary to the general impression of business men, that warehouse receipts are not negotiable. The action was in replevin, and brought by Coryea against Carpenter, to recover five hundred barrels of pork. The main question involved in the submission to the Court was as to the negotiability, under the legal sense, of warehouse receipts, so as to enable the person holding them to transfer a greater right or title to the property mentioned than he himself had. The decision implied that the instruction of the Court below, in which the non-negotiability of warehouse receipts was announced, was erroneous—it being urged that warehouse receipts should be treated as negotiable paper, and this is required by the exigencies of commerce.

The Court finds, in regard to this position, that "if it be certainly true that these instruments are placed upon this footing, it belongs to the legislature to make the rule, and not to the courts to make the law." In reference to the security in loaning money upon the pledge of warehouse receipts, the Court says that "precisely the way of obtaining, originating, and several boxes of new uniforms arrived yesterday for distribution to troops in the vicinity.

The bridge at Zanesville is being repaired. Trains are running as usual.

The steamship Britannia from Glasgow, is thirty-four days out and fears are entertained that she has been lost. She had on board a large number of passengers.

BY THE CABLE.

Trouble in English Cabinet.

The Return of Maximilian.

FENIAN AGITATION INCREASING.

Trouble in the Cabinet.

LONDON, December 8.—It is reiterated in various circles, that dissensions have occurred in the Derby Cabinet on the reform question.

EDINBURG, Saturday, December 8.—The Scotsman insists that trouble exists in the Derby Cabinet, and that Disraeli has threatened to resign the Chancellorship of the Exchequer unless the Government accept of a reform bill liberal in its character. It then adds that Earl Derby yielded to Disraeli's demand, and that a Ministerial crisis was thus avoided.

GLASGOW, December 8.—Evening—A London paper asserts that Disraeli having informed that his resignation was contingent upon the present Cabinet accepting a liberal reform bill, Lord Derby has conceded to Disraeli's views, and a bill in accordance therewith will soon be placed before Parliament.

Troops Sent to Ireland.

LIVERPOOL, December 8.—Evening—Two cavalry regiments have been sent to Ireland to quell the recent disturbances there.

Return of Maximilian.

PARIS, December 8.—*La France* says that the Emperor Maximilian has sent dispatches to the President who are attending his wife, to meet Miramar, Gebhardsburg within a short period.

Fenians and the United States.

PARIS, December 8.—It is understood the French Government has sent a reassuring dispatch to the United States Government in regard to the Fenian movements.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, December 8.—The Persia, from New York, has arrived at Queenstown.

The Fenian Agitation.

LONDON, December 8.—The Fenian agitation in Ireland is increasing, and another body of troops have been ordered to leave here immediately, including two regiments of cavalry.

The Cretans Exhausted.

LONDON, December 8.—Advices from Constantinople state that the means of the Cretan insurgents are exhausted, and they are unable longer to resist the aggressive measures of the Turkish Government.

Russia and the Pope.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 9.—The Russian envoy has transmitted the special laws of the Empire relative to Church relations with the Papal government.

The Papal Debt.

FLORENCE, December 8.—The convention between the Italian Government and the Pope in reference to the assumption of the Papal debt by Italy has been signed.

Rome Evacuated.

ROME, December 9.—Nearly all the French troops have left Rome, and the forces are evacuating the Papal dominions. The troops have taken steamers at Civita Vecchia, and

London Money Market.

LONDON, December 8, Noon.—Consols 88¼ for money. Five-twenties, 71; Erie, 40¼; Illinois, 90¼.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, December 8.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 12d. Breadstuffs unchanged.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 8.—The Sacramento Mining Company has declared a dividend of $50 in coin.

Mining stocks were fluctuating.

Raw silver imported the present year is estimated at very nearly a million pounds, being an increase of one million more than last year.

Washington Topics and Gossips.

PROSPECTS THIS WEEK.

Both Houses will get fairly at work this week. It is expected that the Senate will pass the bill for the District in the course of the week also the House will stopping all Presidential pardons of rebels who have not been tried. An intimate friend of the President states that he has not yet decided on the course he will pursue in relation to the Senate to give him fair play. The President, it is understood, has definitely given up the intention of making personal war upon him, but it does mean to save the country from further wrangling and confusion.

REPUBLICANS IN EARNEST.

It is very evident that the Republicans are in earnest, and that they will not only pass such laws as are necessary to carry out their avowed principles, but that they will energetically express the President no time be cast energetically expressed the popular will. Some of the leading Republicans here say that they will do everything in their power to impeach Johnson.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CRITICS.

The President denies that the allegations of Senator Chandler in reference to his conduct in the pardon business are true. Senator Chandler, it will be remembered, called at the White House with the notorious Mrs. Cobb, the female pardon broker, came last Spring, in the possession of the President and Secretary Baker. The evidence then adduced seemed to show a corrupt connection between Mrs. Cobb and the President, and the latter's conduct in the matter has not increased the favorable opinion of the people of his character, to forbade her to enter the White House.

INSANITY OF THE TREASURY POLICY.

Very general conversation with members of Congress develops the fact that it is very doubtful whether Mr. McCulloch will be able to rally the party in the Fortieth Congress to support the measures looking to a marked contraction of the currency. His stepping out of the way in order to make a reconstruction of the cabinet of the rebel States is creating considerable dissatisfaction. The President's late communication to Governor Wells, giving this to Van Zandt, and the doings of the Chief of the Bureau of Freedmen, are severely criticised.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT SECURED.

The War Department has to-day secured all the originals of the forged documents purporting to be part of the Conover testimony in the Jefferson Davis case. Mr. Conover, it will be remembered, has for months been under Judge Advocate Holt's surveillance. This is a very important point secured.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

Mr. Le Blond has unquestionably expressed the views of the Democratic party in saying to several friends that the President is not the man of our choice. We neither expect him nor will he take us up. We claim no benefits from him—certainly we received none from him in the recent election. A few dispensers of "bread and butter" hover around the White House, but the President is really destitute of any political supporters in Congress, and the Democratic party is good of policy men. It is understood that the President intends to act independently, asserting that he has been elected by the people, and not by the politicians, including two regiments of cavalry.

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The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1866.

THE hopes raised by the recommendation of Governor PATTON, of Alabama, for the adoption of the Amendment, have been speedily dissipated by the action of the Legislature in negativing the proposition in an overwhelming vote. The Legislature has adjourned, and the Governor is reported to have congratulated them on having rejected the Amendment, and said the people would ratify their action. Truly, as the Southern people make their bed so shall they lie.

THE question of suffrage in the District of Columbia will come up in the Senate today, and Mr. MORRILL is expected to make a speech on the bill he will introduce. He will take ground for impartial suffrage against universal suffrage. He would exclude all returned rebels from the polls and establish one rule applicable to the white and black man, voters and non-voters.

THE legality of General BUTLER's election has been decided by the State Attorney of Massachusetts, who refused to go behind the record, which states that B. F. BUTLER, "of Gloucester," has received a majority of the votes cast. Whether the State Constitution, which requires that the representative shall be a resident of the district, is binding, belongs to another tribunal. It will probably be tested.

IT is to be hoped that no reader has failed to peruse attentively the diplomatic correspondence—published at length in the COMMERCIAL—concerning the Mexican question. As a disclosure of the past course and future intentions of our Government, relative to Mexico, together with the actual state of our relations on the subject, with France, and the arguments made use of on both sides, the reading of the correspondence becomes essential and deeply interesting. The declaration by Mr. SEWARD, that our only object is to secure for Mexico the right of self-government, with no thought on our part of aggrandizement, and that to this end the friendly offices of the United States may be required, will strike at once the mind with astonishment—as will also, the firm tone of Secretary SEWARD and Minister BIGELOW, in their dealings with the French Government. A later dispatch, to the effect that all the French troops will leave Mexico in March, has a peculiar interest and is not without significance. The reported resignation of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. MOUSTIER, is an item of interest in the same connection. It will be remembered that the Emperor in his interview with Mr. BIGELOW, intimated that this officer, in not communicating to this Government the policy or changed purpose to leave Mexico later, but (as he now says) all at once, had failed of his duty.

GENERAL BUTLER is said to be opposed to the movement in Congress for the abridgment of the President's appointing power, as a temporary expedient that would prove hurtful and unwise in the long run. He is for abridging the President by impeaching him by the speediest process—a sort of Dutch Canal cut-off.

LEADING Democrats in Congress are expressing themselves freely about the President. They say he would ruin any party as he ruined himself. They repudiate the idea of running him for President.

THE TEST OATH UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

When the Supreme Court of the United States adjourned, several months ago, the general impression was, that it had agreed upon the decision that the test oath was unconstitutional, but that it would not be promulgated until the present December meeting. Although the decision has not been formally promulgated, the fact that the Court last week omitted altogether the test oath, and required only the common oath to be administered, would seem to attest the correctness of the original understanding of the matter.

The importance of this decision—should the report prove to be correct—will readily be comprehended. Although the question arose in connection with attorneys practicing in that court, the decision would of course apply equally to Congress and wherever else the "iron-clad oath"—as it is familiarly termed—has been exacted. The Court is said to be divided, four for and five against its constitutionality.

THE WAR REPORT AND ITS AUTHOR.

Mr. STANTON's report is somewhat of a dashing, and, yet, is a very comprehensive and exact document. If there is an appearance of conscious ability in the exhibit it makes of the affairs of his Department, it is but the involuntary reflection of the ability shown in the conduct of those affairs. The report embraces the extensive and extremely various operations of his Department, for the year, and gives a clear, detailed and accurate account of each. Mr. STANTON handles, in his report to Congress, the important business intrusted to him, with the same familiarity of skill and confidence with which he conducted it in his office. And his success there was the more remarkable, as he was called, without military education and without experience, to take charge of the War Department, at a time when a vast martial force was to be organized and brought into immediate activity.

Having conducted the Department through a war of four years, in which there were armies and movements of vaster extent than have ever before been known in the history of warfare, the Secretary here details compendiously but clearly the process of disbandment, with its attendant circumstances, as well as exhibits the present condition of the army and its diversified appointments. His report gives us a grander idea of the martial power of the nation than we have ever had before, and at the same time deepens our impression of its pacific disposition, its capability for war and its predilections for peace, controlled by the spirit of intelligent patriotism.

A magnificent army of over a million of men, with all the appointments necessary to its effectiveness, and in the highest state of discipline, was in the field when the rebellion was suppressed. In less than six months, eight hundred thousand of these were paid, mustered out and returned to their homes, and the rest also, as rapidly as they could be spared from the service. The materials of war, that were not required for future use, were sold or stored, with care, in depots, magazines and arsenals. Barracks, hospitals, supply depots were discontinued and disposed of. A million of men, over two hundred thousand animals, twenty-five hundred miles of military railroad fully equipped with rolling stock, more than fifteen thousand miles of telegraph line, and many thousands of wheeled vehicles have been transferred from the service of war to the use of peace. And all this has been effected rapidly, quietly and to the content of all concerned.

The details of this reportare well worthy of study and reflection by every good citizen. The raising of such an army, its maintenance and management, and its disbandment, when its sad but needful work was gloriously accomplished, will stand conspicuous among the wonders of our National history, while the Union lasts. And they reflect the highest and brightest honor both on the loyal people of the United States and those who through those trying times administered the Government. And when the people read, as detailed in this report, of the armaments, the expenses, the casualties, the hospitals, the cemeteries, they will think the more highly of their free, just, enlightened Government, and what it has cost to maintain its existence and unity, they will look with stern disapprobation upon any trifling with its interest and peace, whether by subjugated rebels or by ambitious politicians.

THE general amnesty letter of Mr. GREELEY appears to have done much injury to his Senatorial prospects—some of his friends pronouncing it an act of political harikari. It should be admitted, however, that it required some courage to do so inexpedient a thing under such circumstances. If it was not an act of courageousness of the highest order, it was one of folly, amounting almost to feeblemess.

If we did not know better, we should be inclined to suspect that Chicago was not the soundest place financially or morally—in the world. Certain things, happening at regular intervals—such as bank swindles and fraudulent failures, cases of defaulting custodians and agents, the absconding of grain dealers and at the same time dealers in forged checks, and other such like things—in almost any other city would give rise to the suspicion that there was something decidedly rotten thereabouts,—while the frequent murders, robberies, suicides, beastly crimes in general, to say nothing of the numerous and daily fast-coming cases of scandal, all dished up in the papers, give a decided look to the moral structure of society. But Chicago would not be Chicago without these—and everybody, outside and in, acts and thinks accordingly.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

As this question is now being agitated in Congress, it may not be amiss to refer back to the views of the early fathers and expounders of the Constitution, for their interpretation of the powers of the Executive in the matter of appointments, etc. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, in No. 77 of the *Federalist*, under the head of "The view of the Constitution of the President continued, with a further consideration of the power of appointment, and a concise examination of the remaining powers," says:

"It has been mentioned as one of the advantages to be expected from the co-operation of the Senate in the business of appointments, that it would contribute to the stability of the administration. The consent of that body would be necessary to displace as well as to appoint. A change of the Chief Magistrate, therefore, would not occasion so violent or so general a revolution in the offices of the Government as might be expected if he were the sole disposer of offices. Where a man in any station had given satisfactory evidence of his fitness for it, a new President would be restrained from indulging a change in favor of a person more agreeable to him, by the consideration that a discontentance of the Senate might frustrate the attempt, and bring some degree of discredit upon himself. Those who are best acquainted with the value of a steady administration will be most disposed to prize a provision which connects the official existence of public men with the approbation or disapprobation of that body, which, from the greater permanency of its own composition, will in all probability be less subject to inconstancy than any other member of the Government."

The section of the Constitution which Mr. HAMILTON had under examination reads thus:

"He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session."

It is very evident that this eminent writer on the Constitution, never contemplated that the word "happen" signified (in the month of a President) *by any automatic fiat*, and therefore he did not discuss the subject of vacancies that might "happen" by construction—a loose interpretation of which phrase to exhibit means, such as might occur from death, resignation or disability which would incapacitate the incumbent of any office from discharging the duties thereof.

Messrs. WILLIAMS and STEVENS both aim to clearly define what the power of appointment and removal in the Constitution means, and we shall not be surprised if Congress passes an act declaratory of the true intent and meaning of the sections of the Constitution above referred to.

If the revolted States, by rejecting the Amendment, prefer to go unrepresented, even till after the Presidential election, why should they not have their choice? A lengthened period of fasting, and a protracted season of meditation may result in good things. Who knows?

American Intervention in Mexico.

Intelligent observers in Mexico agree in saying that the idea is accepted among the people generally of American intervention; and with the intelligent classes it meets with universal approval, although the love of country so deeply seated would rebel against paying for it by the loss of any part of the country. A suspicion prevails that the interest we take in Mexico is a selfish purpose. The instructions to Minister Campbell may dispel this.

Capture of Surratt.

It now appears that the Government has not been remiss in regard to the capture of Surratt, the assassination conspirator, as charged by the Hon. Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and others, but that its capture has been due to the vigilance of the detective force always employed by the War Department, and which attained great proficiency during the rebellion. It was through the co-operation of the State Department that Surratt's whereabouts was first made known in October last, and his first arrest occurred under the auspices of United States Government detectives, about three weeks ago. He was vigorously followed after his escape into Egypt, and the chase lasted about as long as he could, as we have a full extradition treaty with that Government. A special dispatch says that Surratt, since his capture, has told the person who informed the Government of his whereabouts, that the assassination of Lincoln was planned in Richmond with the assent of Jeff. Davis.

Americans in Paris—Costly Living.

Many American families who have gone to Paris thinking they would be able to obtain some accommodations for the coming Exhibition on advantageous terms, are unfortunately undeceived by finding that from that fatal first of April no previous engagements will stand good, and fresh terms proportionate with the demand for them, will have to be submitted to. A well known citizen of the United States, who has been for months domiciled at the Grand Hotel and fully expected to be able to retain his present suite of rooms, &c., on endeavoring to make arrangements for that purpose, he was quietly informed that all prices would be raised five-and-twenty per cent. from the end of March.

Revolution in Fashions.

In Paris a great revolution in fashions is spoken of as impending. No crinolines, large bonnets, short dresses, are some of the measures of the proclaimed *coup d'etat*. At present there is a little crinoline to be seen, but they are of the most modest dimensions; there are short dresses in the streets, but there are sweeping trains in saloons. As to bonnets, there are bonnets—and that is all that can be said of the smallest objects that ever have perched on the top of the largest possible enignons! To replace these by large, advancing fronted bonnets seems an impossible attempt—but from that very reason, it will doubtless be attempted. Meanwhile there is one good derivable from the misery of hair and veils attached to the human female's head, under the imperceptible hats of the day; that is, to prevent the inevitable colds and rheumatic pains to which they must otherwise be liable during the inclemencies of the winter season.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF JOHNSON.—A Washington letter says: "The action of the Republican caucus of this House, last evening, is regarded by the leading Senators as clear proof that no special committee will be raised at present to inquire as to the expediency of moving to impeach the President. The reports of the South Carolina and New Orleans committees may have something to do with the matter at a later period of the session."

ORTEGA.—This aspiring Mexican is at Brazos Santiago, under guard. His object was to enter Tamaulipas and create a revolution with the view of becoming President in the place of Juarez, when the French left. The circumstance is very plainly what will be the condition of Mexico when she is left to herself. Too generally the people are ready to start for the man who puts forth the loudest sounding and longest manifesto.

REDUCTION IN RAILROAD FREIGHT.—The Chicago *Republican* of Saturday says: "We learn this evening that a reduction in tariff will be issued to-morrow (Saturday, the 8th inst.,) in which rates eastward—to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore—will be reduced 15c per 100 lbs on fourth class.

THE Toledo *Commercial* appears in a new dress which is tidy and becoming. Since the election this paper has assumed a much more radical tone, and is now in sympatny with the more moderate class of Republicans on all vital questions at issue in politics.

IT will be pleasing news to the whole loya people that Governor Morton, of Indiana, has so far recovered the use of his limbs, and is so much improved generally, that he is able to take horseback rides.

Reported Defalcation in the Philadelphia Postoffice.

The Philadelphia *Shipping List* says "it has been currently reported on the street this week that a heavy defalcation has occurred in the Postoffice in this city, and that one of the clerks had been dismissed and held to bail on the charge of committing the fraud. We know nothing further of the facts, except that the Postmaster refuses to give any information on the subject. One thing is certain, that at no period for a quarter of a century past has the postal affairs of this city been so shamefully managed and abused as at this time, and at no period has there been so many missing letters containing money, drafts, and other valuables."

THE new Regular Army.—The appointments in the new regiments in the regular army have been officially published. Among them we observe the name of Gen. J. B. Kiddoo, of this city, who has been appointed Lieut. Colonel in the Forty-third Infantry V. R. C.'s. The following is the relative rank of the Colonels appointed under the act of July 28, 1866: 1, F Steele; 2, G Stoneman; 3, A J Smith; 4, J C Robinson; 5, G W Getty; 6, T G Pitcher; 7, D S Stanley; 8, J Gibbon; 9, C Griffin; 10, G Granger; 11, J C Davis; 12, W B Hazen; 13, J J Gregg; 14, A C Gillem; 15, J A Mower; 16, T T Crittenden, 17, DE Sickles; 18, J J Reynolds; 19, B H Grierson; 20, W Swayne; 21, S A Ailen; 22, O H Wilson; 23, J M Stevenson; 24, J E Smith; 25, T H Ruger; 26, P R De Trobriand; 27, E Hatch; 28, C H Smith.

RAILROAD THIEVING.—An organized system of thieving has been discovered on the New York Central Railroad. These robbers have contrived to baffle the ingenuity of the authorities several years, and have committed the most extensive depredations. At length the matter was placed in the hands of detectives, who succeeded in unraveling the whole scheme. It was found, first, that the main points where the cars were pillaged were in the vicinity of Utica and Rome.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Recent scientific investigations tend to show that the cholera cases of 1866 are to be principally attributed to the bad condition of the water used. This was the assigned cause of cholera in London in 1853-4. The water of Paris is so bad that it is rarely drank pure, while in Vienna the people are clamoring for new reservoirs. Berlin is supplied by the exertions of an English company, and Rome is exultant over the prospect of new modern works, which will give them the pure water they need.

In the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, he refers to an improvement made on the mode of parting gold and silver, by which $70,000 a year will be saved.

There are confined in the Chicago jail eleven men charged with various grades of homicide.

John McIlvritt, of New York city, has challenged his late opponent, William Goldthwait, of Boston, to play the regular game, 1,500 points up, according to the standard regulations, for a stake of $2,500 a side. McIlvritt has put up $1,250, thus making the match half forfeit.

The destitution prevailing at many points in the South, is beyond belief except to those who have witnessed it. A correspondent at Columbia, S. C., says: Several deaths have occurred recently, of which the real cause was insufficiency of food. This specious want prevails more in the adjacent country—universally here known and spoken of as the *Sand Hills*—than in the city proper. Both whites and negroes suffer this, but far more of the latter, because they are constitutionally more improvident.

The United States Circuit Court was opened in Columbia, South Carolina, last week, for the first time, we believe, since 1859. Nothing of importance was done. The Court was organized, the presentment of Life guard Jury, and the admission of several lawyers to practice in the Court, made the sum total of business transacted.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution in favor of a survey for another ocean telegraph line. It is proposed to have the American end of the line on Long Island or Cape Cod, and the other at some point on the French coast.

One of the largest wool factories in England has recently established an agency in South Carolina. Mr. Trenchard, of Charleston, is the agent; and he is engaged in a tour over the interior for the purpose of purchasing the woolen herd, and forming contracts for future production—organizing, that is to say, a wool trade in the State.

Two thousand head of Texas cattle reached Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday last. The herd numbered four thousand when it left Texas, and lost about one half by disease and accident on the way.

During the month of November, sixty-six emigrant vessels of all classes arrived at New York from Europe, bringing 9,311 cabin and 25,305 steerage passengers, making a total of 21,607 souls. On the voyage there were 18 births and 221 deaths. The table shows that the comparative mortality was much greater on board the vessels from Hamburg and Havre than on those from other ports.

The heaviest losers by Jerome B. Champlin, the grain dealer in Chicago, whose operations in forged checks to the amount of $80,000 have already been mentioned in our columns, are said to be Messrs. Norton & Scott, grain merchants, of whom he purchased 4,500 bushels of wheat, valued at about $8,500. He also bought 200 barrels of pork, on option, last month, from Mr. P. Hutchinson. Pork, since this transaction, has met with a heavy decline, and the difference is estimated at $1,000. The above, however, are only a part of this successful swindling operation.

"The taste for horseflesh," says the *Bonne*, "is decidedly increasing in Paris. There are at present in the capital seven butcheries for the sale of that commodity, and which dispose of about 40,000 pounds per week. The annual consumption may therefore be estimated at 1,900 tons or more than ten times the quantity of meat distributed to the poor in the twenty *bureaux de bienfaisance*. So far horse flesh has been exempt from the octroi duty, and sells at from five sous to one franc the kilogramme of two pounds.

The expenditures in the department of the Circuitnati Board of City Improvements during the month of November, amounted to $17,500.91.

PERSONAL.

—Empress Eugenie seems to have given up the idea of paying a visit of condolence to the Pope in Rome, before the French shall evacuate the city. The Jesuits incensed about the loss of their immense property in Venetia, rule now the Vatican. They treat everything with unparalleled indignities which came in contact with Napoleon, since the evacuation has proved to be irrevocable. The Empress was told that she could hardly expect a friendly reception in the Vatican.

—It has been humorously reckoned that the heirs of Anneke Jans number two millions, while the property is only eight millions. Thus provided Trinity Church were made to disgorge, each heir would have four dollars. It is obviously better to own a share in the opera house-rifle.

—The fashionable season has been inaugurated in New York by several brilliant entertainments, foremost among which was that given by L. W. Jerome, the gallant and generous sporting genius. Mr. Jerome is not a married man, and has rather a "fast" reputation, but he is rich, owns a private opera house, lodges his horses in a palace, and drives four in hand, so why should not marriageable young ladies pull on their best bib and tucker and their sweetest smiles when he invites them to a feast—why not indeed? There are two kinds of venison to note in vogue this season, one consisting of the various kinds of wedding celebrations—"Tin," "Crystal," "China," "silver," and "Golden;" the other of fancy dress parties, more properly gala, which careful parents allow their daughters to attend, but when, notwithstanding their "private" and "respectable" character, give opportunities to license, of which the respectable "parients" calmly sleep at home in blissful unconsciousness. Mr. Jerome's ball is the place to be seen, overlooking the Central Park, and one of the finest in the city.

—Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York, said in a late sermon that he could mention an insurance company with a property of $11,000,000, and at least three individuals in that city who were worth $50,000,000 each.

—During the recent performances of "Cris. Cri," at Paris, in which Patti had a great success, two gentlemen fell into a dispute about her artistic merits. One of the disputants, a Mexican, "to give force to his argument," fired at the other but did not hit him. They were taken before a magistrate.

ing the matter, the Mexican said: "I have told your Excellency the whole truth about it, and now if your Excellency pleases, I will retire." "His Excellency" was not a little astounded at this proposition, and informed the Mexican that "what you call, in America, *enforcing an argument*, we call, in France, an *attempt at assassination*, and that under such circumstances we send people to prison." The Mexican went to prison.

—Vinnie Ream, that sprightly, black tressed maiden whom Congress empowered at the close of last session to execute a statuette in marble of Lincoln, is preparing to sail for Naples in the spring, in fulfilment of her commission. Meantime she is working industriously at heads and busts of living and departed statesmen, and already has quite an array of plaster casts of Congressmen on exhibition in the old Hall of Representatives.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

An extract from the *Mercer Press*, published in your paper Saturday morning, under the head of "Railway Matters," and speaking of the proposed New Castle and Franklin Road, contains the following paragraph:

"When finished, this road will have for its connections, between Pittsburgh and Erie, the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad—the former of which is one unfinished and forty-eight miles in length, that is, forty miles further than the New Castle and Franklin, while by Jamestown it will be thirty miles further."

I have been asked to call attention to a serious error in this statement:

The Allegheny Valley Railroad is completed and in operation from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Mahoning river, a distance of fifty-four miles, and will be completed to Brady's Bend fifteen miles further, early in February next; and from that point to Franklin, a distance of fifty-two miles, the work of grading is rapidly progressing, and will be completed by the fall of 1867. Under the energetic and successful management of the President, Wm. Phillips, Esq., the iron for the whole line is already purchased and in process of delivery, and the money provided to finish the road. It will be seen from the above that the length of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, from Pittsburgh to Franklin, is one hundred and twenty-one miles, and not as stated in the paragraph quoted.

The Company had the option of an alternate route from Mahoning to Franklin, requiring the crossing of one or more summits at moderate grades, which would have lessened the distance considerably, but the advantage to be had in economy of transportation on a level road led them to prefer the river route. From Franklin to Mahoning, and eventually to Pittsburgh, there will be no ascending grade whatever, and in the opposite direction, none over two and a half feet to the mile.

The advantage of such grades in economy of transportation may be illustrated by the fact that the ordinary load of a locomotive from Franklin to Pittsburgh, will require three locomotives of the same power to carry it an equal distance over a road of undulating grades of forty or fifty feet per mile.

The distance from Franklin to Philadelphia via the Allegheny Valley Railroad, the Western Pennsylvania Road and the Pennsylvania Central is but 426 miles.

Between the same points via Titusville, Corry and the Philadelphia and Erie roads it is 461 miles, and via the proposed New Castle and Franklin road, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and the Pennsylvania Central it is 454 miles.

Respectfully, &c.,

FELIX R. BRUNOT.

HON. ANSON BURLINGAME, our Minister to China, arrived at Shanghae September 19. He sailed from Yokohama, Japan, September 12, in the steamer Duplex, Captain Noel, which encountered a typhoon; she had three boats blown away, davits and all, lost her maintopmast, had nearly all her sails blown from the yards, her decks were swept and she sustained other damage. Capt. Noel, when the typhoon commenced, observed its drift, and ran out of it, otherwise his vessel would have been lost. The passengers subscribed twelve hundred dollars to purchase a service of plate for him as a testimonial of their esteem.

Report of the Bureau of Statistics.

The first number of the monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics, which is to be prepared and published under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, by Mr. Delmar, Director, has been issued, and bears date November 15th. If the contents are conscientiously prepared, such a monthly exposition will be found a useful assistant to the trade interests of the country. A table of imports and exports are given in the present number, which Mr Delmar says are made up by the Collector of Customs, not from "liquidated," but mainly from "deposit" entries, which differ from the former in this, that the valuations contained in them are the original ones sworn to by the importer, while the "liquidated" valuations are those determined by the Custom Appraiser upon examination of the goods offered for entries. The tables given show that our exports exceeded the exports for the first four months of the fiscal year by $40,581,856.

THE TARIFF IN CONGRESS.—The Senate finance committee have not yet taken up the Tariff bill committed to them at the close of last session, and probably will do nothing decisive with it before the holidays—certainly not till Mr. Sherman returns. What hands in the tariff report he has been engaged upon during the summer and fall.

THE STEAMER MILWAUKEE.—This steamer, which, it will be remembered, ran into the Lac la Belle and sunk her, has come out of dry dock in Detroit, where she went for repairs after the collision, and has given the bonds required for her release.

GARRETT'S SCOTCH SNUFF.

GARRETT'S SCOTCH SNUFF,
GARRETT'S SCOTCH SNUFF,
GARRETT'S SCOTCH SNUFF,
GARRETT'S SCOTCH SNUFF.

Garrett's Celebrated Philadelphia Scotch Snuff, acknowledged to be the best in use. The subscriber has received a large stock of, and can sell it lower than any other house in the city. Ten per cent. saved, by buying at our house.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
88 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

IT IS AN EXPLODED IDEA THAT

CONSUMPTION CANNOT BE CURED, for we have the evidence in the case of Mr. Richard, of Charleston, is the agent; and he is engaged in a tour over the interior for the purpose of purchasing the woolen herd, and forming contracts for future production—organizing, that is to say, a wool trade in the State.

GREAT CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY.

Many persons in Pittsburgh and vicinity have been cured of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis and Colds by using it. Call and get a circular containing a full history of this remarkable cure.

SOLE Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
near Fourth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—THE REGULAR Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the REVENUE OIL COMPANY, will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, 321 Liberty street, on TUESDAY, December 18th, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.
dec7-td J. MAGOFFIN, Secretary.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, } Pittsburgh, December 9, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK will be held on
TUESDAY, January 8, 1867,
Between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M., at the banking House.
J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, } Pittsburgh, December 8, 1866.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS for this Bank, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, the 8th proximo, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, } Pittsburgh, December 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK, will be held at the Banking House, on
TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867,
Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN H. AYRES, Cashier.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, } PITTSBURGH, December 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on
TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867,
Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK, } PITTSBURGH, December 8th, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK, will take place at the Banking House, on
TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867,
Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

NOTICE—THE OLD AND well known firm of A. & E. WELDIN, formerly with Weldin & Co., 84 Wood street, have to inform their customers and the public generally that they have removed to No. 59 Fifth street, (Lynch's Block,) where they will be pleased to see them. Thanking them for their liberal patronage in the past, we hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
A. & E. WELDIN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of A. & E. WELDIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them for settlement to A. & E. WELDIN, and all persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to them.
A. WELDIN,
E. WELDIN.
Pittsburgh, December 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

he Daily Commercial

MATTERS MATRIMONIAL.

as I was a little shy of a girl,
t seldom went young a pride,
ause as I stood, would exclaim "pretty dear!"
Both I, and I say, I thought rather rude,
Ra hing and feel
bich, I say, I thought rather rude,

never said I, when I'm once in my teens,
ow'll never come to worry me thing
I'll grow colder to their grow bolder
n impudent than I am at the minute.
Are the men, are the men,
ch impudent things are the men.

of all the bold things I would ever suppose,
t they would I take it I am—
that you I shall ever see again
hen he actually gave me a kiss.
Ah, Ah, Ah, Ah!
hen he actually gave me a kiss.

ickly recovered him, but ah, in such times,
ur eye we were half through the time,
ere to some, he gave me another,
n strange, coaxing things are the men,
Ah, Ah, Ah, Ah!
ch strange, coaxing things are the men.

enor R-mero, the Mexican Minister in
shington, is about to marry his board-
house keeper.

has been judicially decided that a
ried woman's clothes belong to herself
not to her husband.

wo lieutenants of a negro regiment,
ioned in New Mexico, slaughtered each
r on account of a faithless wife.

he Sultan of Turkey is building a hot-
se at an expense of $100,000. With
number of wives he has, we should
ik he had a hot-house at home always.

Ir. Thompson, twenty years of age, and
s Judith Miller, less than fourteen, were
ried in Ohio county, Kentucky, the
er day.

ormerly five children might be counted
each marriage in France; at the com-
encement of the century that number
to four; and now only marriages have
roduces three children in the country
two in Paris.

fair faced flirt lately jilted a young
n in Iowa. He tried to shoot the jilt,
failing in that, he shot and killed him-

Is it possible, Miss, that you don't
ow the names of some of your best
nds?" inquired a gentleman of a lady,
ertainly," she replied, "I don't even
ow what my own may be a year hence."

Were you guarded in your conduct
ile in New York?" said a father to his
, who had just returned from his visit
he city. "Yes, sir, part of the time by
police-man."

ene: Young lovers on the balcony.
ne, evening. Time, 2 o'clock. Oh, how
, how sweet and peaceful the moon
ks!" Miss Coon—"Yes; but don't
think it looks very conspicuous?"

Majo Cleary, of one of the British regi-
nts i Canada, has been court-martialed
r going to England to get married after
ave bi been refused.

A teacher said to a little girl at school,
if a naughty girl should hurt you, like
good little girl, you would forgive her,
ouldn't you?" "Yes, ma'am," she re-
lied, "if I couldn't catch her!"

A married lady of Detroit sold her rag
g some dollar, and afterwards remem-
ered it she had de osited the sum of
100 in for safe keeping.

The rations and pleasant tetes-a-tetes
etwe the clerks of the New York Post-
ffice d the young women who call for
naswe to matrimonial advertisements
re colnded of as influences.

"I tik," said a wife who could not
gree in her husband—"I think, Mr.
ibbs, had better divide the house. You
hall lion one side and I on the other."
"Verwell, my dear," replied he; "you
ake t outside and I'll have the in-
side."

Brign Young is luxuriating in the
noneyin of his forty-fifth bride, a beau-
iful Dah girl of seventeen. He has just
ost hiwenty-fourth wife, who was
buriedight any ceremony, or even a
nofice of death.

A gipsies very innocently if it is any
harm to in the hopse of ages. Another
explied it all depends on the kind of
hopes sked. Those from eighteen to
twenty-, it puts down as extra hazard-
ous.

A Gilwoman promised to show two
young es their husbands' faces in a
pail of wr. They looked, and exclaimed:
"Why, only see our faces." "Well,"
said the sy, "those faces will be your
husbands hen you get married."

Lord Ingham has talked with a lady
who live the reign of Charles II.; she
has his st aunt, who died at the age of
one hund and six, in the year 1789.
Longevi ns in the Brougham family;
Lord Ingham's grandfather died at
ninety-ti and his mother at eighty-
nine.

At Hass, on the Hudson, a beauti-
ful Irish Mary Hayes, waded into the
river with childraged nine months, and
held it to water until it was drowned.
She was king for the purpose to drown
herself wt discovered. It is the old
story of ns perfidy and woman's ruin.

The divorcase of Morse vs. Morse, at
Madison, Wconsin, has been determined
by a ju of $10,000, and alimony in
favor of Lucy, who was seventeen
years of aged her husband, who was
a wealthy mana miner, was charged
with treatt her brutally, and then
with cruelingt of which is penury.

A Paris cospondent tells an odd story
of a wifful's and a husband beginning
to be rebels. The husband accepted
an invitatio a bachelor's supper; the
wife declared she should not go unless she
went also; athe reiterated his determi-
nation. Thenthemen not appearing at
he convivi ard at the hour appointed,
is friends ent to look for him, and
were amazed find both husband and
wife asleep their own beds in their own
ining-room, each, unaware of the other's
urpose, hadingled a strong opiate in
o other's w to keep the other at home,
nd each w caught in the trap. The
iends enjoy a hearty laugh; but a suit
r a divorce pending.

A London rrespondent writing upon
odern marriages in Paris, says: "I went
o the church assist at the marriage of a
istant relati. The nuptial ceremony
as delayed, 600 often the case, by a fu-
eral service The friends of the bride
d bridegroo soon crowded the church,
d bravely vanced toward the altar;
e awkward din did not stop them for
second, the placed themselves around
their dresse and coats grazed the pall,
e ladies exanged sweet smiles and
arming greings with the hand, those
lite bonjour which only Parisian ladies
ow how tolisfribute so coquettishly,
d all this to place across two lines of
neral papers These mundane polite-
sses in chu, that imptous indifference
the dad, was a horrible and revolting
ht, and yet ne one looked astonished,
cept myself.'

COAL, CKE AND LIME.

M. M. CLANEY ..... WARDER CUMMINS,
N. B. STEMAN ..... E. MILLER.

M. M. CLANEY & CO,
Gas Coal Works.
SHIPPERS AND DEALERS IN
SUPERIOR GAS AND FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL AND BLACK SMITHING.
Pittsburgh, and Lock Box 67 Allegheny City.
GENERAL OFFICES, second story, Pittsburgh Savings Bank Building, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley.
ALLEGHENY OFFICES, No. 5 Diamond street, under Citizens' Bank, opposite Mechanics' Hall, Federal street, Pittsburgh, and corner Anderson street and Water st., Allegheny. All orders left at either above places will receive prompt attention.

ORY PITT COAL COMPANY.—
Shippers and dealers in Superior Family and Gas Coal. Nut Coal an Slack, general office second floor Pittsburgh Savings Bank Building, corner Liberty street and Virgin alley. Branch office corner of Third street, Pittsburgh. Orders left at either of above places will receive prompt attention.
Post-office Address, Box 587, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS:
GILLESPIE, R. FARNESTOCK,
LUCIUS KERR, WM. RINEHART,
J. S. BRADY, JAS. MONTGOMERY,
C. BRYANT, JOHN HAYS,
LUCIUS OSGOOD.
GILLESPIE, Pres't. I. A. H. ENGLISH, Sec'y.
S. REYMER, Treasurer.

M. CLANEY & CO., Managers.

PAL. COAL.—
lad'a and Youghiogheny Coal Co.,
dders and Shippers by Railroad and River of
PERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY COAL.
prepared to fill promptly orders for LUMP
L, NUT COAL and SLACK, at Lowest Market
, either in Cars or Flats, at retail from yard, or
rered to any part of the city. Barges loaded to
Cars loaded for Eastern and Western Freda-
ders left at Office, Yard, or through the Postoffice
ll receive prompt attention.
ard—Foot of TRY STREET, near Gas Works,
burgh.
ffice with Penna. Insurance Co., No. 21 FIFTH
EET, Second Floor, Pittsburgh.
T. S. PATTERSON, Supt.
17 thswtf

OAL,
COAL, COAL.
e Youghiogheny Coal Hollow Coal Company,
ers and Shippers by Canal of Superior Youghi-
ny Coal are prepared to fill promptly orders for
Coal, Nut Coal and Slack, at lowest market
, either in cars for Western trade or by
nnels for city delivery. Orders may be left at
ffice, corner ROSS STREET and MOST NEW
LA RET, opposite Custom House, or at Office,
corner of PENN and TAYLOR STREETS,
pper end of the wharf, Allegheny. Yards and Wharf Boat
ge foot of Smithfield street both at Office Yard or through the
ffice, will receive prompt attention.
THOMAS MOORE,
d and 3rd General Superintendent.

DE, COAL, LIME—
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
a.s, Coal and Coke Co
ARIO—MARION AV., ALLEGHENY CITY.
FFICE—No. 1 ST CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
OSCAR F. LAMB, Gen'l Agent.
particular attention given to shipment of COAL to
ORE.

ANUFACTURERS ALL OVER
the world prefer and recommend the
Grover & Baker
Sewing Machines
1 and NO. 9 MACHINES as the best for their
poses. Call and examine them at
No. 18 FIFTH STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ A SOLDIER WHO HAD LOST the use of his limbs from Rheumatism has been completely cured and enabled to abandon his crutches by one bottle of ST. JACOB'S OIL. RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It is truly the wonder of the age. JOS. FLEMING, Agent, 81 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
BENEFIT OF W. J. COGSWELL.
Who will appear for the first time as ROVER and also as BEN, in the Sailor
LION (Monday) EVENING, O'Keefe's sterling Comedy, in five acts, entitled
WILD OATS.
Rover, a strolling player.....W. J. Cogswell,
To conclude with
BEN FOSTER, THE RETURNED SAILOR.
Ben Foster.....W. J. Cogswell
On Tuesday Evening, the great sensation, BAC-CARAC.

TRIPLETTA'S VARIETIES.
FRED. AIMS.....Manager.
Another week of sensation. First performance of a new Comic Ballet entitled THE FIRE FIEND, OR, THE DEMON OF PITTSBURGH, with new scenery &c., &c. A view of Allegheny river and the suspension bridge at Mill Creek, &c., &c. First appearance of the Wonderful Child, LITTLE ROSIE LAGAN. The accomplished gymnast, Miss MAGGIE MARSHALL. The intrepid gymnast, Mr. GEO. B. MORRIS, and the wonderful contortionist, J. WILLIAMS, in connection with all the favorites in the company.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH
FAIR AND FESTIVAL.
CITY HALL,
DECEMBER 11, 12, 13, 14.
The ladies of Plymouth Church will open to the public, on the day above mentioned a
Grand Fair and Festival!
And will offer for sale USE UL and FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, CONFECTIONARY ICE CREAMS, OYSTERS &c. The
NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN
Will be open and all the old and young folks will be at home in good old-fashioned style, and will find Baked Beans, Pumpkin Pies, Doughnuts Apples, Butter to delight the eye, with other delicacies.
Splendid Tableaux,
Will be offered, in which a number of young ladies and gentlemen will participate. The
Reconstruction of the Union
Will be presented for which THIRTY YOUNG LADIES, loaning THREE HUNDRED YARDS OF RED, WHITE AND BLUE, will wear a Rose of Union not easily broken—a unique and beautiful sight.
A FIRST CLASS DINNER
Will be furnished each day to all who may desire it.
A BRASS BAND will be in attendance, and other music will be furnished.
Admission Tickets.....25 Cents.
Dinner Tickets, and no extra charge for admission.....$1 00
Season Tickets.....1 50
☞ All articles will be sold at reasonable prices and no advance will be taken of the occasion or of our friends who shall visit us. m w & m d

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES TRACKERY
No. 5 Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing large or small amounts of bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rust by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. 1058-1y

COPARTNERSHIP.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—
JAMES M. CHRISTY has purchased the interest of JOHN HALL in the firm of John Hall & Co., the name and style of the firm will be JOHN HALL & CO., as heretofore.
JAMES M. CHRISTY,
STEPHEN WOOD,
THOMAS J. HALL,
JAMES J. BROWN.
December 1, 1866

Valley Forge Plow Works,
121 and 123 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH.
JOHN BALL & CO.,
Manufacturers of all Varieties of Northern and Southern
PLOWS, UNION MOWERS, SULKY HAY RAKES, CULTIVATORS, &c.,
And dealers in AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
We have this day associated with us in the manufacture of Wrought Iron Welded Tubing, J. FLOYD DALZELL and ROBERT H. DALZELL. The business of the firm will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of
EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.
EVANS & CLOW.
Pittsburgh, December 6, 1866.

JOHN EVANS.....A. FILSON DALZELL.
J. L. CLOW.....ROBERT H. DALZELL.

CRESCENT TUBE WORKS.
EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES,
FOR STEAM, WATER, GAS, &c.
LIGHT ARTESIAN TUBING,
FOR OIL WELLS.
Galvanized Tubing.
ALL SIZES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Warehouse, No. 14 Mark-t St., cor. First.
☞ BEST AMERICAN IRON used, and all work warranted.

ANDERSON & BRO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
NUTTALL & KIRKPATRICK,
ENGINE BUILDERS,
AND
PRACTICAL MACHINISTS.
STEAM ENGINES, MILL WORK, MACHINERY of all kinds.
SAW FILING, PULLEYS, HANGERS, &c., &c. Also IMPROVED OIL ENGINES constantly on hand.
☞ Shop on Second street, between Wood and Market streets, corner of WATER STREET and MIDDLE ALLEY, Allegheny City, Pa.

P. S.—IN DISPOSING OF OUR establishment to the above parties we cordially recommend and solicit for the new firm of ANDERSON & BROTHER a continuance of the custom of our friends and the public generally.
NUTTALL & KIRKPATRICK.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned having purchased the stock and machinery of the late FREDERICK ASCHLEMANN, have, on the first day of December, 1866, entered into a partnership under the style of
HARPER, GUTMAN & CO.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
WAGONS, &C.,
At the old established Stands of Frederick Aschleman and Thomas Harper, on Beaver street, Manchester, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.
THOMAS HARPER,
ANTHONY GUTMAN,
ADAM ASCHLEMANN.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN THEATER.
MONDAY EVENING, December 10th, benefit of
MR. LEONHARD SCHERER.
FOR THE FIRST TIME
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
MR. SCHERER as.....Shylock.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.
The Lecture Committee would respectfully announce that
P. T. BARNUM, Esq.,
WILL DELIVER THE
FIFTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
Thursday Ev'g, Dec. 13, 1866.
Subject—"SUCCESS IN LIFE, OR THE ART OF MONEY GETTING."
Single Ticket, 50 cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Seats may be secured at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY MORNING, December 13, at 9 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 7½ o'clock. No more than 12 Seats can be secured by one person.
Only holders of Paraestic Checks will pass in at the upper doors.
B. F. JENNINGS, WM. P. HERBERT, JAS. R. McGOUGH, Jr., O. H. P. SCAIFE, OLIVER LEMMON, THOS. S. MILLER, Lecture Committee.

MASONIC HALL—
ONE WEEK.
Commencing MONDAY, December 10th, and continue EVERY EVENING through the week.
Grand Consolidation of the Original
PEAK FAMILY,
AND THE CELEBRATED
BERGER FAMILY,
VOCALISTS, HARPISTS, VIOLINIST
SWISS BELL RINGERS,
SILVER CORNET BAND.
The largest Troupe of Bell Ringers in the world. 120 bells are used by the Company, and are the only set of instrumental bells ever imported into this country. Choice and refined Vocal and Instrumental Music will be rendered each evening by the most talented artists, and the entertainments will surpass any hereto fore given by this or any other troupe.
Doors of programme each evening.....Carls of admission 25 cents. No half price in the evening.
Tickets for sale at MELLOR & SHERK'S Music Store. No extra charge for reserved seats.
Grand Matinee SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 15th, Children admitted to the Matinee for 25 cents.
Doors open at quarter to 7, to commence at quarter to 8 o'clock.
Afternoon, doors open at 1½, to commence at 2½.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—
A NEAT BRICK HOUSE,
Elegantly situated in Allegheny city, containing Two Coaches, a Hall, six Rooms, and a Finished Attic. The rooms are nicely plastered and papered and very conveniently arranged, water in the house and Gas in every room. Price, $8,000—2-3 down; balance in three payments with interest—secured by Bond and Mortgage on the property. Inquire at No. 81 WEST STREET, Allegheny city, or G. R. COCHRAN, 59 60 corner Market.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
A new Brick Dwelling of twelve rooms, with a small plot of ground, fruit trees, &c., forming a very complete square, within a few minutes walk of the station. In the best part of Sharpsburg, Beaver, with its high social and educational advantages. For terms apply to any one
nov26 hawtf R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
Will be exposed at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, 13th inst., 1866, in the borough of FRANKLIN, Venango county, Pa., on the premises, all that valuable property, on the corner of Liberty and Elk streets, now occupied by the UNITED STATES HOTEL, together with the lot, 110 by 110 feet, fronting on Liberty st. Also, the Furniture of said Hotel, consisting of Bedsteads, Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Chairs, Stoves, Carpets, Mattings, Tables, Safe, Bar Fixtures, Bowling Alley, &c.
Any person wishing to view said property will please call on Mr. WM. W. WATSON, on the premises.
Also, at the same time and place, A tract of Land, containing 119 acres, more or less, situated on the west side, in sandy Creek township, Venango county, Pa., bounded as follows: On the east by lands of John Hill, on the north by lands of Daniel Perry, and west and south by lands of Davis White.
The whole to be sold as the property of the Franklin Oil and Real Estate Company.
By order of the Committee in Sale.
SIMEON DORN,
ANDREW HOWLAND,
WM. W. HARVEY, Secretary.
nov27 1136 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
A situated in Washington county, Penna., on the Road to Florence, adjoining the property of Burgett-town Station P. C. & C. R. R., containing 112 acres, 33 of which is good timber, the balance cultivated and in a state of Stimulous Coal. Improvements—Houses, Out-buildings, a good Dwelling, Frame Barn and stable, used for sheep, and other necessary buildings, Spring Orchard, a good Bearing Orchard, a never-failing spring convenient to the house. The above Farm will be sold on reasonable terms. For further information apply on the premises, or to JOHN KENNEDY, Florence, Washington county, Pa.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSE Frame, Fourteen rooms and Bath, Gas and Water fixtures in the best style. There is a Stable and Buggy House on the lot, which is 40 feet front on Penn street by 214 feet deep, and is also fronted 21 by 130 feet, and pleasantly located—Strawberry in front. The above property will be sold low. Apply to or address JOHN D. SAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street.

**$850—20 silver-plated Tea sets, at $15. $1,500; 400 Diamond Finger Rings, at $2.50. Seventeen varieties of Watches, at $15. $1-75; 1 Grand Piano, at $300. 1 Melodeon, at $75. 1 Melodeon, at $50. 1 Parlor Organ, at $250. 1 Melodeon, at $65. 1 Melodeon, at $50. 1 Melodeon, at $45. 1 Melodeon, at $35. $1-75; 1 Grand Piano, at $300. 1 Melodeon, at $75

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Uncurrent funds and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY, December 8th, 1866.

The quotations received at noon to-day from the New York Board, at the stockrooms of S. S. Bryan, show a slight advance in Railways and great firmness in Public Fund. The *Herald* says: It is clear that prices have been artificially depressed and it requires very little to the bulls to cause a sharp turn in their favor. The market for the last week or more has shown great stubbornness in yielding any more to the hammering of the bears. The following are to-day's quotations at noon:

Gold	137½
U. S. Bonds, 1881	107½
" 5-20's, 1864	103½
" 1865	102½
" new issue	103¾
" 10-40's	100¾
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	97½
Erie	79½
U. S. Telegraph Co.	30½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	59½
Cleveland and Toledo	103
Reading	101½
Michigan Southern	91½
Canton	40½
Cumberland	37½
Mariposa	10
Quicksilver	2 25
Mariposa preferred	2 85

—The amount of currency interest to be disbursed on and after Saturday next, December 15, on the second series of the United States 7-30 per cent. notes, is about ten and a half millions, 3-65 per cent. on $230,000,000 (originally $400,000,000 of this series of notes now outstanding. Of this sum of $230,000,000, less than one-third will be probably disbursed directly by the Treasury office in New York. The national bank depositories of the treasury throughout the country are usually directed to pay the 7-30 per cent. coupons whenever presented, charging up the amount paid to the treasury at Washington. This is a great convenience to the holders of 7-30 per cents, remote from the Atlantic cities. The next currency interest payments will be on the 15th of January, on about $230,000,000 (originally $250,000,000 of the third series of 7 30 per cents, now outstanding.

—The Examiners appointed by the Department at Washington to investigate the affairs of the National banks, in this and the other states, are very properly paying particular attention to the stamps upon the notes, drafts, and other papers in their possession, to see that they are of the proper amount, and efficiently cancelled. A correspondent, acquainted with banking and commercial business, says that the attempts to use such stamps a second time, and perhaps a third or fourth time, even the two or three times they have been in service, are numerous, notwithstanding there is a heavy penalty incurred by persons who may be guilty of doing so. He has no doubt that the Government has been defrauded of perhaps a million of dollars in this way, and suggests as an additional preventive of such frauds, that, instead of issuing such stamps to be attached to notes and bills, the Government should issue blank notes and drafts, with stamps impressed upon the body of them. Stamps of any denomination could be used a second time. This was, said he to-day, what is the way in which business is done in England; where a person wishing to make a note or bill sends to the bank, pays the amount in proper amount of stamp required, and the bank cancels as readily as he hands as many postage stamps here, and merchants and business men are extensive business, and them always on hand to stamp their notes when required. A correspondent remarks that, although cheating the Government out of two cents on a note is mighty mean business, Government Examiners assures him that he has detected immense numbers of forged and altered bills in connection with this, the most petty frauds. In connection with this, the following item from a financial paper of the 5th instant, may be interesting to those who are handling "counterfeit" money: "Colonel T. L. Jones, of Newport, Kentucky, was tried yesterday on an indictment charging him with failing to cancel United States revenue stamps to four receipts. The jury returned a verdict against the defendant, with the fine of $800."

—Twenty two banks in Wisconsin are reported about to close up their business. They are the following, namely: The Bank of Appleton, the Bank of Fond du Lac, the Beloit Saving Bank, the Dodge County Bank, Hall Brothers' Bank, the Kenosonong Bank, the Mercantile Bank, the county Bank, Osborne's Bank, the Portage County Bank, the Southern Bank, the Watertown County Bank, the Merchants' Bank, the Bank of Portage, the Wisconsin Valley Bank, the Reedsburg Bank, the Bank of Albany, the Waukesha County Bank, the Bank of Lac Claire, the Bank of Racine, the Tradesman Bank and the Waupun Bank. The above named will pay an average of seventy-five cents on the dollar on outstanding circulation. The highest paid by any one is eighty cents on the dollar.

—The highest quotation of our 5-20 bonds in Frankfort (not in London puzzles the reader not a little. As before explained in regard to the relative London and United States quotations, the difference is more seeming than real, and results from the different methods of calculation. In London the quotation, if given at 70, is not 70 cents of a Federal dollar, but is 70 cents of a conventional dollar, or 5 to sterling. There are besides this some minor differences, not necessary to recapitulate. At one point the quotation includes interest, at the other it is exclusive. Taking a late Frankfort quotation, allowing for the interest and the difference of exchange between that point and London, generally averaging 1¼ per cent., there would be only one-eighth of one per cent. between the two prices.

—Speaking of the bold and concerted effort made at New York on Wednesday, to pass up on the gold and money brokers of that city a large amount of counterfeit January coupons of $16 each, purporting to be taken from the 5-20 bonds of the United States, the *Times* says the fraud was ingeniously executed and well calculated to deceive the brokers, as it did in one or more instances before the precaution was adopted of sending the coupons to the Treasury Office for verification. When this was done it was found that the parties had suddenly decamped. Being routed and discovered there, the rascals may think it worth while to give brokers a visit elsewhere during the month.

—The Indianapolis branch of the Bank of the State, and the Indiana National Bank have recently been consolidated. Daniel M. Taylor is the cashier of the new bank.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, December 10, 1866. }

The following are the receipts of oil by the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers, and the various Railroads for the past week; also, from the 1st of January, with a comparative table for the same period in 1865:

	Rivers.	Railroads.	Total.
Monday, Dec. 3	1,700	714	2,414
Tuesday, Dec. 4	2,624	2,750	5,374
Wednesday, Dec. 5	7,212	2,050	9,262
Thursday, Dec 6	9,150	2,274	11,424
Friday, Dec 7	6,720	2,224	8,947
Saturday, Dec. 8	9,432	1,887	11,319
Total for week	39,852	10,973	50,825
Since January 1	1,174,220	392,415	1,566,925
Total to Dec. 8	1,214,132	483,564	1,617,720
Same time 1865	580,876	271,585	852,461
Increase in 1866	634,286	141,609	765,895
Decrease in 1866			

Business, so far as relates to the prices of oil, was dull; holders had to submit to a further decline in order to effect sales; in fact, the price of both crude and refined was the lowest we have recorded for a long time.

Monday—The market was dull, with a limited demand; sales 2,000 barrels bulk, 95c. Free on cars, barrels included, 16c.

Refined Oil—Dull. Sales 650 barrels bonded, Philadelphia, immediate, 32½c. Free, on the spot, 47@48c. Tuesday—The crude sales reached 2,821 barrels, Bulk, 9¼, 9⅝@10c according to gravity.

Refined Oil—Transactions limited; sales only 250 barrels bonded, March delivery, Philadelphia, 32 O, 33½c.

Wednesday—Dullness continues to hold possession of the market. Sales 2,100 barrels, at 9¼@9¾c for bulk.

Refined Oil—The market was without animation; a further decline was submitted to on the part of holders. Sales 1,600 barrels, Philadelphia, 30½@31½c—the latter for standard white.

Thursday—We have not to-day improvement to notice on the contrary, a further decline was established, sales 2,950 barrels of bulk, 8½, 9@9¾c, according to the gravity.

Refined Oil—Sales reach 3,100 barrels bonded, February, free on cars here, 27c; immediate Philadelphia, 30c.

Friday—The sales were unusually large but at very low figures, reaching 12,200 bbls, bulk, at 8,8½ @8¾c according to gravity.

Refined Oil—Sales 3,000 bbls at a further decline. Sales were made of immediate Philadelphia delivery at 29, 29½@30½c, according to the favor of the brand.

Saturday—Business was pretty much suspended. The crude sales were not worth talking about; 88 barrels in two lots, being a kind of a retail transaction, we omit figures.

Refined Oil—The sales were 2 000 bbls bonded, as follows: 1000 bbls, Philadelphia, immediate, 28½c; and 1000 bbls bonded, January delivery, Philadelphia, 30c.

Titusville mail advices of Friday give about the same report of the petroleum market that we have been noting for some time past, viz: quiet and unsettled, with buyers holding off in anticipation of a further decline. According to the *Herald*, petroleum is held at the following figures:

On Pioneer Run for 45¼ to 48 gr, at $2 00, delivered on the cars; 47 to 48 gr, $2 50; 48 gr, $2 75; 48½ gr, $3 00; for 49½ to 50 gr, $3 50; for the wells; on Oil Creek, for 45¼ to 46 gr, $2 50 at the wells; on the Stevenson Farm 46½ to 48 gr, $2 00 at the wells; for 49 to 49½ gr, $2 75 at the wells.

The following sales are reported on Thursday:

200 bbls at the wells near Petroleum Center for the Cleveland market, 45 gr, at $2 00; 200 bbls on Bennehoff Run, sold by the Bennehoff Mutual Petroleum Company, for the Cornplanter market, 46 gr, at $2 40 on the wells; 100 bbls on Cherry Run, 41 gr, at $2 75 at the wells; 500 bbls on Bennehoff Run by the Bennehoff Mutual Petroleum Company, 46 gr, at $2 40 at the wells.

The Philadelphia market influenced by the downward and violent fluctuations in gold, says the *Commercial List*, of Saturday, as well as the unfavorable advices from abroad, has been completely unsettled, and prices have ruled very irregularly, steadily tending downward until they have reached a figure fully 5c to lower than at the close of our last weekly report. There is scarcely any inquiry for shipment or home consumption, and speculators manifest no disposition to operate, except to fill matured contracts. Sales of crude were made at 9½c, 10c, and 10c—closing nominal at 9½@10c. Refined sold at 28c, 29c, and 30c; 2,000 bbls, and 10c in bulk; 2,000 bbls bonded, and all December, P. L. 9 to W. for prompt delivery, and 2,000 December, P. L. 9 to W. for prompt delivery, and 2,000 bbls bonded, January delivery at 30c; 2,000 bbls, January delivery at 29½c; 2,000 bbls, February delivery at 29½@29¾c; 1,000 bbls, February delivery at 29½c; 1,000 bbls, March delivery at 29½c; 1,000 bbls, March delivery at 29½c; 1,000 bbls for March, the last is now offered at 30c, and 1,000 bbls for March, early in the week, at 30½c; May on terms kept secret; bought at 31½c; 500 bbls for April, and small lots remain at 29½ bbls free at 29½@30c and small lots remain at 29½@30. Prices of benzine are nominal.

The receipts during the week were 1,940 bbls crude and 5,720 bbls refined. During the week 5 vessels, 2,000 barrels each, 10,000 gallons, two cargoes each, and 2 vessels, 1,000 barrels each, 2,000 gallons, two cargoes each, 4 vessels, 2,000 barrels each, 8,000 gallons, 4 vessels, 2,000 barrels each, 8,000 gallons, two cargoes each, 2 vessels, 2,000 barrels each, 4,000 gallons, two cargoes each, 1 vessel, 2,000 barrels, 2,000 gallons, 1 vessel, 1,000 barrels, 1,000 gallons, 1 vessel, 1,000 barrels, 1,000 gallons, 1 vessel, 1,000 barrels, 1